

CAMPAIGN BEGINS FOR TEMPERANCE

Chapman-Alexander Workers Make First Move in Battle Against Liquor Traffic

BIG AUDIENCE MOVED BY GREAT EVANGELIST

Father Marches to the Front Singing, and Begs a Prayer for Wayward Son—Many in Tears at Meeting Which Will Be Memorable One.

BEFORE an audience of 1,000 persons, crowded in the City Auditorium, the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., last night virtually launched a campaign for temperance. Throughout the half hour of his discourse man, woman and child paid rapt attention, none leaving until the benediction had been pronounced.

It was after the sermon, and when the evangelist, whose efforts have caused the conversion of thousands of Americans, was urging those who felt the need of prayer to stand up that an incident occurred which will make the meeting live in the history of Christian work in Richmond as the greatest demonstration ever seen here.

Prayer for Wayward Son. The chorus and congregation had just closed the singing of the hymn when an aged man, his clothes untidy and his eyes filled with tears, arose, and, singing at the top of his voice, "Where is My Wandering Boy To-Night?" walked the length of the center aisle, and took his place in the third row in front of the platform. The man sang alone, and as he slowly made his way to the front every one in the building turned to gaze in wonder. One man was bold enough to come forward and beg a prayer for a wayward son.

Just as the man took his seat, Dr. Chapman left the platform and, walking toward him, sat by his side. The two heads bent in prayer, while the audience was silent. It was an intense moment, and one which appealed to the sympathies of even the strongest heart. Five minutes later the evangelist arose, wiped his eyes with a handkerchief, and again took his stand in front of the congregation.

At the conclusion of his sermon Dr. Chapman said: "If you want me to pray for you stand up. I have never scarcely known the taste of whiskey, but in these arms I have held the man who has been drinking to death. I know all about the curse of strong drink. Young men, you had better die now than drink. I thank God there is one name that thrills. It's Jesus. There is one story that moves. It's Calvary."

Present-Day Miracles. The evangelist made "present-day miracles" the basis of a wonderfully strong object lesson, in which he showed there is nothing a man, with a will, cannot do. He spoke of the miracles of Elijah, and showed how such things as are recited in Old Testament history are no more to be wondered at than present-day occurrences. The text was from Second Kings, sixth chapter, sixth verse. "And the man of God said, 'My son, where is he?' And he showed him the place, and he cut down a stick and cast it into the water, and the iron did swim."

Dr. Chapman recited numerous instances in which voices, slaves, and workers and others had lost spirit, and in consequence had failed to reap the benefits of Christian endeavor. Often in emphasizing his examples, Dr. Chapman would lean on the railing of the platform, and, with a tremor in his voice, would recite forcibly the last words of his text, "And the iron did swim." Frequently as he would add force to some expression audible "amens" would come from various parts of the building.

Just after the service was over and before the benediction was pronounced Dr. Chapman stated that there would be an after-meeting, and Mr. Charles M. Alexander, who had been the guest of the evangelist, would be present. "Where is My Wandering Boy?" while those who desired to leave were given an opportunity to do so. There were few vacant seats when order was restored.

Great After-Meeting. When quiet prevailed Dr. Chapman said: "I have never had such a crowd to stay at an after-meeting. I was so moved while I was preaching to you a few minutes ago by the appearance of money and the enthusiasm shown that I could hardly speak. In my evangelistic experience this is the greatest third night's meeting I ever presided over. It bespeaks the success of our endeavors among you, and I freely predict from the enthusiasm shown that our prayerful efforts will mean a revolution in the Christian life of this great city."

The after-meeting, as was stated by Dr. Chapman, was held for the purpose of giving those who so desired an opportunity to seek prayer.

"I want every minister in this audience who feels that he needs our prayers to stand up," exclaimed the minister, his voice ringing in the ears of the men who arose in many parts of the house. Continuing, the church officers, fathers, mothers, Sunday school teachers, and, lastly, those who wanted "to step out of a former life into a nobler existence," were given the opportunity to express their desire by standing. More than three-fourths of the audience stood. Dr. Chapman led in prayer.

CABINET COMPLETE

Taft Has Decided, But Announcement Will Be Delayed Some Time. AUGUSTA, GA., January 8.—The Taft-Knox Cabinet conference is over, and the Pennsylvania Senator is tonight on his way back to Washington. Neither the President-elect nor his adviser will discuss the result, and it is strongly hinted by Mr. Taft to-night that his Cabinet must be made up for the first time when he sends the names of the men who are to compose it to the Senate for confirmation after the inauguration of March 4. Nothing more definite regard this determination may be expected within a few days.

From the early ending of the conference with Mr. Knox—he said last night he expected to get away by Sunday, if possible—it seems a reasonable conclusion that the Taft Cabinet is decided upon. This is the case, it is also undoubtedly true that the men who are to compose that body have yet to be invited to become Cabinet ministers, and their answers are yet to be received.

Asked why Mr. Knox's visit had been so abbreviated, Mr. Taft said that the consultation had been finished, and that he had talked over with the Senator a number of matters. After Mr. Taft had gone Mr. Hittcock had extended talk with the President-elect.

Mr. Taft said while he was at Hot Springs that it was his desire to have Mr. C. M. Tamm, of New York, head the whole Cabinet. This is understood to be the advice he received from Mr. Knox on the subject.

The President-elect to-day added Columbia, S. C., to the list of Southern cities he will visit at the first opportunity after he becomes President. He will leave for the city after the opening of the State Bar Association there by a delegation headed by ex-Governor Thompson, president of the Bar Association, and will spend the night at one of the days Mr. Taft expects to be in Atlanta.

Mr. Taft's next stop will be in Georgia, and a local delegation paid their respects to Mr. Taft to-day. Indiana politics was discussed between Mr. Taft and Addison S. Brown, of Indianapolis, who stopped here on his return from Florida. Mr. Taft was accompanied by a delegation which the Taft clubs of Georgia wished to give him here for lack of time. He will tomorrow partake of a barbecue at a few miles across the Savannah River in South Carolina, as the guest of the Beech Island Farmers' Club.

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HOUSE STANDING ON ITS DIGNITY

By Overwhelming Vote Declines to Accept Language of the President.

MORE MESSAGES COME DURING THE DEBATE

Democrats Lead in Laughter, but They Related Only to Routine Matters—President's Statements Left to Accepted Interpretation of the English Language.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8.—Having given consideration to the President's further views regarding the Secret Service, contained in his message to the House of Representatives last Monday, the special committee appointed to deal with the subject to-day brought in its final report.

Accompanying it was a resolution, which declared it to be the sense of the House that it should decline to consider any communication from any source which is not respectful, recommending that the objectionable portion of the President's annual message be laid on the table, and that the message be taken up after the adjournment of last Monday because of its being "unresponsive to the inquiry of the House" as to what the President meant when he said referring to the limitation placed upon field of operations of the Secret Service, that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congress did not intend to wish to be investigated."

The House to-night by a vote of 212 to 155 rejected the President's (by table) so much of his message as reflected on members of Congress in connection with the secret service. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 212 to 155.

When Chairman Perkins, of New York, of the special committee, arose to make his report, he faced an almost full membership, while the galleries were packed with interesting spectators.

Messrs. Tawney, Smith, of Iowa; Sherley and Fitzgerald were on the floor prepared, by word of mouth, to present what they deemed to be the insinuations of the President upon Appropriations. They were not alone in their indignation, as they in turn spoke to the resolution. Indeed, for some time past the feelings of the members had been growing more and more intense, and some of them have been giving way to their sentiments in language which fully testified to their wounded pride.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, opposed the adoption of the Perkins resolution, and declared that if the House should adopt it, its action would have no more influence on the character which history would give to President Roosevelt than had the action of the Senate on President Tyler's record in connection with his attitude towards Andrew Jackson.

More Messages Arrive. An interruption of the debate occurred when a doorkeeper announced: "President Roosevelt has a message for the House." The House, led by the Democratic side, burst into laughter as it beheld Assistant Secretary of the President Latta standing in the center aisle with a document in his hand. Speaker Cannon could not resist the temptation for a full minute to recognize Mr. Latta. For a minute after the receipt of the messages, for there were three of them, the House seemed stunned. The debate was resumed, and the House, led by the Democratic side, burst into laughter as it beheld Assistant Secretary of the President Latta standing in the center aisle with a document in his hand.

Mr. Williams's Joke. The House was in laughter when Mr. Williams (Miss) got the floor and declared that should the law authorizing the secret service be allowed to stand he would propose an amendment to it providing "that nothing in this law contained shall be so construed as to prevent the President of the United States from appointing a corps of secret service agents not exceeding 450-odd in number, the sole function of whom shall be to shadow, especially upon and report to the President concerning the conduct of each member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate."

NO INSANITY AUTHORITIES

Defense in Haines Case Strikes Snag WITH HIS ALIBI. FLUSHING, N. Y., January 8.—The defense in the trial of Thornton J. Haines, as a principle with his brother, Captain Peter Haines, for the killing of William E. Annis, came to a close this afternoon, and before court adjourned Justice Haines announced to the jury that they would immediately be able to conclude their labors about the middle of next week.

The defense was recalled to the stand to first establish a state of insanity at the time of the killing. The defense, which was led by Dr. L. S. Manson and Dr. L. Pierce Clark, to tell the jury that Captain Peter Haines suffered from impulsive insanity when he shot Annis. This cross-examination was not calculated to aid the defense, but it was a most interesting and in some main essentials of their testimony.

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Dr. Clark, after testifying at some length and when asked about certain authorities, stated that there were no authorities in the State of New York on insanity, and that he did not claim to be an authority. The confusion and uncertainty of the testimony served to prolong their cross-examination all day.

A few witnesses were called in rebuttal, and the case was closed, when adjournment was taken.

REWARD FOR PREACHER

Disembodied Body Positively Identified. PORT HURON, MICH., January 8.—By means of two false teeth it was definitely established this afternoon that the body of a preacher, who was killed last Tuesday evening in the little town of Port Huron, Michigan, was the same as the body of a preacher, who was killed last Tuesday evening in the little town of Port Huron, Michigan.

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BOYS CARED FOR; GIRLS ABANDONED

Ladies' Committees Come to Aid, and Will Give Them Homes.

WOUNDED HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM REGGIO

Sunshine and Beauties of Nature Spread Over Surrounding Country, While Inside Is Nothing but Debris and Desolation. Children Save Themselves After Seven Days.

REGGIO, January 8.—The sun shone again to-day in all its splendor, emphasizing the beauties of nature in the surrounding country—along the mountains covered with green, over the vineyards and lemon groves, and down to the sea, where the water reflected in the opalescent sea. Inside Reggio, however, its warm rays fell upon only huge piles of debris.

Proportionately with other towns, Reggio gave the highest percentage of orphans as a result of the earthquake. The boys were eagerly taken care of by relatives, but the girls were mostly abandoned.

Fortunately, however, they have been entrusted to the ladies' committees, which have taken them from all parts of Italy, and doubtless will secure good homes.

All the wounded have been removed from Reggio and 8,000 refugees have departed from the town. One thousand bodies have been found in the ruins of fallen buildings and buried in improvised cemeteries.

Burrowed Like Mice. Among others who escaped uninjured when the shock came were two children, who after having been buried in the debris of their home for seven days, got out unaided, burrowing like mice.

A man and his wife also have been found uninjured beneath the ruins, where they had taken refuge for eight days, subsisting on a pint of olive oil.

The safe of the Bank of Italy, containing \$3,000,000, has been found. At Sinopoli all the houses were destroyed, except three built after the earthquake in 1905 of hollow brick with wire passing through them and uniting them in a vertical line, while at the top another wire united the different houses, thus making the whole building compact.

Fresh earthquake shocks are being felt here, at Braccione and Messina each night. They are preceded by explosions, and during the night the bodies buried in the big shock are being further damaged.

American Blue Jackets There. A detail of blue jackets from the United States gunboat Scorpion, constructed an Anglo-American station this afternoon upon a space adjoining the ruined building in which the American consular office was located.

The station is formed of several large tents. It is the intention to confine the work largely to redressing the wounds of the wounded, and to the burial of the dead. A considerable number of Italians who have been in America or who have relatives there.

The military cordon around the city is complete to-night. Hereafter no person will be allowed to enter without a pass from the authorities.

THREE ARE DEAD. Fifty Others Barely Escaped to New York Tenement Fire. NEW YORK, January 8.—Three persons are dead and another is pronounced dead by the coroner, and about fifty others had narrow escapes to-night when fire swept through a five-story tenement house at No. 140 West 14th street. The fire broke out in the upper hall, burned beyond recognition. Nicholas, a man who was passing by, aroused the tenants, helped several families on the lower floor to escape, and then ran upstairs to help the people who were trapped. He was killed. James Fay, eighteen years old, unconscious from smoke, and already seriously burned, was rescued by a fireman. Genter picked up the boy and struggled with him to the roof. Fay was hurled to a hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

The fire was subdued with a financial loss of about \$5,000.

THE "ALAKAZAN"

Demonstration of Prison Punishment in Given the Committee.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., January 8.—Allegations of graft and corruption and affidavits of an ex-prisoner charging that convicts had been scolded and beaten to death were made to-day in the hearing in progress here. Miss Barnard, who insisted the original charges, said that she was ready to prove that there was graft and corruption in the management of the prison, and in the management of the prison.

Among the affidavits presented to-day by Miss Barnard was one from Ira N. Terrill, in which he testified that prisoners had been scolded to death, and beaten to death while he was in the Kansas State prison.

On the subject of punishments Miss Barnard said: "I hereby dare the warden and deputy warden, who have testified that the punishments are not cruel or painful, to lie down here on the floor in the 'alakazan' position on their stomachs for this committee for an hour only."

Miss Barnard brought in Dr. G. S. Ashby, an ex-convict. He was chained and his feet and laid on his abdomen by the chairman. Almost immediately, at the solicitation of Miss Barnard, who expressed fear for Ashby's health, the doctor was released.

Ashby swore that he had been subjected to the "alakazan" while in prison, and that he had suffered from it. He suffered severe injury from it. Officers of the prison ordered that Ashby be taken off the prison grounds when he left the witness stand.

Joseph Runnels told of the first administration of "the water cure" at which he had witnessed. Two pitchers of water were poured into the mouth of Martha McDee.

"What was the effect?" he was asked. "None at all. She just kept on talking."

Warden Exonerated. TOPEKA, KAN., January 8.—A committee, appointed by Governor Hoch to investigate charges against the warden of the State Prison, today made public its report to-day. The report exonerates Warden Haskell. Another recommendation is that at least as much be spent for educational purposes as for tobacco.

WHITNEY OPTIMISTIC. Is Confident His North Carolina Properties Will Pay Him Out. NEW YORK, January 8.—Declaring he would be able to pay his personal indebtedness, George R. Whitney, who failed stock brokerage firm of A. O. Brown & Co., in the event of his own failed firm of Whitney, Stephenson & Co., of Pittsburgh, liquidating advantageously its assets, George R. Whitney, of that city, further testified in the hearing in the U. S. District Court, in the case here to-day that his friends in the Pittsburgh Club have promised to set him up in business again as soon as the case is decided.

Former Congressman Littlefield, trustee of the Brown firm, produced a memorandum regarding the case, and Whitney said that he would be able to pay off his debts of \$200,000, and owed him more than \$200,000, but he said his assets included very valuable mining properties in North Carolina.

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TILLMAN NOW KNOWS WHAT CHARGES ARE

Attempted to Profit Through Land Investigation, Abuse of Franking.

STATEMENT ISSUED FROM WHITE HOUSE

Correspondence and Photographic Evidence Sent to Senate to Show Senator's Connection With Oregon Land Company—Senator Himself Started Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8.—President Roosevelt to-night made public the details of an investigation by post-office inspectors and secret service agents of Senator Tillman's connection with an alleged "land grab" in Oregon. The President's evidence to Senator Hale, in response to the latter's request to the heads of the various executive departments for a statement of the operations of the secret service, the President undertakes to show.

That Mr. Tillman used his influence as a Senator in an effort to force the government to compel a railroad corporation to relinquish its control of land grants from the United States in order that he and his family and his secretary, J. B. Knight, might profit through the purchase of some of the land.

The Senator used his government franking privilege in numerous instances for the conduct of private business. Comparatively few Senators were favored with the opportunity of reading the President's report to Senator Hale, but those who did read the report took a serious view of it, although most of the Senators refused to believe that Mr. Tillman had ever done anything in violation of his oath as Senator.

Will Reply on Monday. Senator Tillman did not permit the fact that the President was giving out the charges against him to alter his determination to make no statement until Monday. He said that he could not make his reply so complete as he would have liked, but that he would make whatever remarks he might have to make until Monday, when he would make a statement to the Senate.

No effort was made by him to conceal the fact that when he had learned the facts concerning the railroad grant he had made an effort to obtain portions of the land in the names of himself and members of his family, but declared that as, at most, he could have gotten possession of only a few hundred acres, his efforts were, after all, in behalf of the public and not especially in his own interest.

Immediately after the conclusion of the chaplain's prayer Monday Mr. Tillman will ask the recognition of the chair on a question of personal privilege. Departing from his custom of extemporizing, he will read his statement, thus insuring a careful adherence to what he desires to say than he would be able to give in an offhand speech.

Tillman Started Investigation. The statement given to Senator Hale is nearly 3,000 words long, and in addition there are appended numerous exhibits including copies of letters written by Senator Tillman and his agent, William E. Lee, showing that they did make an effort to secure a quarter section of the Oregon land, and the reports of the post-office inspectors, who investigated the transactions of the land agents. It was through this investigation that the alleged fraud of Senator Tillman was brought to light, and, fortunately, it appears that it was at his instigation that the inquiry was begun.

The President's communication to Senator Hale opens with the statement that he had secured for the Senate information touching the secret employment of special attorneys, special agents, inspectors, etc., and the reports conveying this information he was transmitting.

Then he says that it is "not only the right, but the duty, of Congress to investigate the workings of the secret service or detective agents, by which alone the government can effectually safeguard itself against wrongdoing, punish crime and bring to justice criminals." But "it moves to me privately true that this system is absolutely indispensable if the popular interest is to be adequately safeguarded and wrongdoers taught to fear the law."

"Police of Morals." The President says: "I would like to state here that very frequently accusations have been made to me privately by members of the two houses to the effect that the secret service has been used as a 'police of morals' or to shadow Senators, Congressmen and other public officials. Hitherto the effort to discover the basis for such allegations has always been fruitless. I should be greatly obliged if any information could be furnished me tending to show any instance where this has been done in times past."

The President enters upon a discussion of the operations of the special agents and inspectors, saying that in the investigation of specific frauds the operators "sometimes come across wholly unexpected phases of misconduct."

The Tillman Case. Then, coming up to the Tillman matter, he says: "But a case has just arisen of a different kind, which, it seems to me, I should put before you as illustrating in striking fashion the way in which investigations begun by any of these various agents in the strict line of duty."